

REMARKS

By this Amendment, claims 27-28, 36, 38-41, 43-44, 46 and 50 are amended, and claims 51-52 are added. Claims 29-35, 37, 42, 45 and 47-49 remain in the application. Thus, claims 27-51 are active in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

In item 5 on page 2 of the Office Action, claims 27-29, 32, 36, 39-40, 44 and 47 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xydis (U.S. 6,307,471) in view of de la Huerga (U.S. 5,960,085). Without intending to acquiesce to this rejection, independent claims 27, 36, 39 and 44 have each been amended in order to more clearly illustrate the marked differences between the present invention and the applied references. .

Accordingly, the Applicants respectfully submit that the present invention is clearly patentable over the applied references for the following reasons.

An object of present invention is to provide an information processing system, an information processing apparatus and a control method for controlling the information processing system and apparatus to be capable of preventing the surreptitious reading, falsifying and/or erasing of data stored in the information processing apparatus or an information terminal which the information processing apparatus is operable to communicate with.

The present invention achieves this object by providing an information processing system which includes an information processing apparatus and an information terminal. As described, for example, beginning at line 7 on page 5 of the substitute specification, the information processing system includes an information processing apparatus 110 and an information terminal 120. The information processing apparatus 110, which operates as a main controller, generates an image signal by specified signal processing, and transmits the generated image signal to the information terminal 120, which operates as a display apparatus, by using a radio wave that is outputted from a first transmitting and receiving unit 113. The information terminal 120 receives the outputted radio wave in a second transmitting and receiving unit 121, decodes the radio wave into an image signal, and displays the decoded image signal as an image in a second display unit 122. The displayed image is transmitted from the information processing apparatus 110 into the

information terminal 120 of the information processing system of the present invention without being changed or modified therebetween.

As described beginning at line 19 on page 5 of the substitute specification, the information processing apparatus 110 comprises a first input unit 112 which is a manual input device that includes a keyboard and a mouse (pointing device) which are manipulated by a user for input operations. The information terminal 120 includes a second input unit 123 which is similarly able to be manipulated by manual entries of a user for input operations. By manipulating the second input unit 123 of the information terminal 120, the user generates an operation signal that is transmitted from a second transmitting and receiving unit 121 of the information terminal 120 to the first transmitting and receiving unit 113 of the information processing apparatus 110.

Accordingly, the present invention provides that the information processing apparatus and the information terminal of the information processing system each have an input unit that is operable to be manipulated by a user for input operations.

The present invention, as recited in claim 27, achieves the stated object by providing an information terminal for performing radio communication with an information processing apparatus. Further, the present invention, as recited in claim 36, also achieves the stated object by providing an information processing system including an information terminal and an information processing apparatus which are operable to perform radio communication with each other. The information terminals of claims 27 and 36 each comprise a first input unit having at least one alphanumeric key button operable to accept a manual key entry and a pointing device operable to accept a manual coordinate entry. The first input unit is recited as being operable to output a signal responsive to the manual key entry or the manual key entry accepted by the first input unit. The information terminals of claims 27 and 36 also each comprise a processing unit operable to process the signal outputted from the first input unit and to generate an output signal, and a communication unit operable to convert the output signal and to transmit the converted signal to the information processing apparatus. The information terminal of claim 27 is operable to disable one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus responsive to the manual key entry or the manual coordinate entry.

The information processing apparatus of the information processing system of claim 36 comprises a transmitting and receiving unit operable to perform radio communication with the information terminal, a locking unit operable to disable one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus, and one of a field strength detector operable to measure a field strength of a received signal transmitted from the information terminal or a location detector operable to detect a location of the information processing apparatus. The information processing apparatus of claim 36 also comprises an out-of-range determining and informing unit operable to judge one of the field strength of the received signal or the detected location of the information processing apparatus, and to output a notice signal to the locking unit when one of the measured field strength of the received signal or the detected location of the information processing apparatus is out of a predetermined range. Further, as recited in claim 36, the locking unit of the information processing apparatus is operable to be activated by one of the manual key entry or the manual coordinate entry accepted by the first input unit or the notice signal outputted from the out-of-range determining and informing unit of the information processing apparatus.

The present invention, as recited in claim 39, also achieves the stated object by providing a control method for an information terminal for performing radio communication with an information processing apparatus. In the information terminal, the control method of claim 39 comprises accepting a manual alphanumeric key entry or a manual coordinate entry and outputting a signal responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry, and processing the signal outputted in the outputting of the signal and generating an output signal. The control method of claim 39 also comprises converting the output signal and transmitting the converted signal to the information processing apparatus, and disabling one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry.

The present invention, as recited in claim 44, also achieves the stated object by providing a control method for an information processing system for controlling an information terminal and an information processing apparatus to mutually perform radio communication with each other. In the information terminal, the control method of claim

44 comprises accepting a manual alphanumeric key entry or a manual coordinate entry inputted to the information terminal and outputting a signal responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry inputted to the information terminal, and processing the signal outputted in the outputting of the signal responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry inputted to the information terminal and generating an output signal. In the information terminal, the control method of claim 44 also comprises converting the output signal and transmitting the converted signal to the information processing apparatus, and disabling one of a start or a function of the information processing apparatus responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry inputted to the information terminal.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner acknowledged that Xydis fails to disclose or suggest accepting a manual entry input at the first input unit. To teach this feature of the present invention, the Examiner applied de la Huerga. The Examiner contends that de la Huerga discloses a system and method that are similar to Xydis, except that de la Huerga discloses accepting a manual entry by an activation button 18 (the first input unit of the present invention) of a security badge 10 (the information terminal of the present invention). The Examiner concluded that it would have been obvious to modify Xydis to cure its obvious deficiencies by including the feature of de la Huerga in which a manual entry of the activation button 18 of a security badge 10 is accepted.

de la Huerga discloses that the security badge 10 worn by a user transmits its own identification signal (identification information) to a computer terminal (see Column 15, lines 61-63), where the identification signal has been recorded in advance (see Column 17, lines 34-38, and Column 21, lines 46-51). de la Huerga discloses that if the computer terminal receives and verifies the identification information of the security badge 10, the user of the security badge 10 can access the computer terminal (see Column 4, lines 44-61).

The activation button 18 of de la Huerga is depressed to initiate a communication link or to exchange the identification information with the computer terminal (see Column 17, lines 44-46 and Figure 17A). It is obvious that the activation button 18

provides only a start command of these operations, in other words, binary information (on/off information).

In contrast, the present invention, as described above, defines the first input unit as being provided with alphanumeric key buttons such as a keyboard to accept a manual alphanumeric key entry, or a pointing device such as a mouse to accept a manual coordinate entry (see, for example, lines 19-20 on page 5 of the substitute specification). Further, the first input unit can enter a command or a password into the information terminal by depressing a series of these alphanumeric key buttons rather than only entering binary on/off information, as disclosed in de la Huerga.

Therefore, the first input unit of the information terminal of claims 27 and 36, which have at least one alphanumeric key button operable to accept a manual key entry and a pointing device operable to accept a manual coordinate entry, differ significantly from the security badge 10 of de la Huerga with respect to both configuration (alphanumeric key buttons versus a single on/off button) and function (word information versus binary information).

Furthermore, the first input unit of claims 27 and 36 has a novel advantage over the security badge 10 of de la Huerga in that the first input unit can accept much more information through the manual key entry and the manual coordinate entry, and output a signal responsive to such additional information included in the manual key entry and the manual coordinate entry.

Accordingly, de la Huerga clearly does not disclose or suggest a first input unit having at least one alphanumeric key button operable to accept a manual key entry and a pointing device operable to accept a manual coordinate entry, where the first input unit is operable to output a signal responsive to the accepted manual key entry or the manual key entry, as recited in claims 27 and 36.

Similarly, de la Huerga also clearly does not disclose or suggest accepting a manual alphanumeric key entry or a manual coordinate entry and outputting a signal responsive to the manual alphanumeric key entry or the manual coordinate entry, as recited in claims 39 and 44.

Therefore, de la Huerga clearly does not cure the deficiencies of Xydis for failing to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44.

Accordingly, no obvious combination of Xydis and de la Huerga would result in the inventions of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44 since Xydis and de la Huerga, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, claims 27, 36, 39 and 44 are clearly allowable over Xydis and de la Huerga.

In item 13 on page 9 of the Office Action, claims 30-31, 33-34, 37, 41-42, 45 and 49-50 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xydis in view of de la Huerga and further in view of O'Mahony (U.S. 6,457,129). Further, in item 15 on page 10 of the Office Action, claims 35, 38, 43, 46 and 48 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xydis in view of de la Huerga and further in view of Doub et al. (U.S. 6,549,762).

As demonstrated above, neither Xydis nor de la Huerga disclose or suggest the first input unit of claims 27 and 36 or the accepting operation of claims 39 and 44.

O'Mahony and Doub et al. also fail to disclose or suggest the first input unit of claims 27 and 36 and the accepting operation of claims 39 and 44.

Therefore, neither O'Mahony nor Doub et al. cure the deficiencies of Xydis and de la Huerga for failing to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44.

Accordingly, no obvious combination of Xydis, de la Huerga, O'Mahony and Doub et al. would result in the inventions of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44 since Xydis, de la Huerga, O'Mahony and Doub et al., either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of claims 27, 36, 39 and 44.

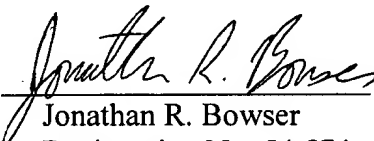
Furthermore, it is submitted that the clear distinctions discussed above are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not have been motivated to modify Xydis, de la Huerga, O'Mahony and Doub et al. in such a manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in claims 27, 36, 39 and 44. Therefore, it is submitted that the claims Xydis, de la Huerga, O'Mahony and Doub et al., as well as claims 28-35, 37-38, 40-43 and 45-52 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art as applied by the Examiner.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is respectfully solicited.

If, after reviewing this Amendment, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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